

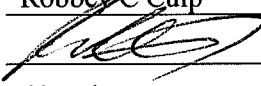
ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Easton Presbyterian Church

Water System Number: 1000416-001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Robbey C Culp
Signature: 
Title: Chemist
Phone Number: (559) 266-0695 Date: May 22, 2012

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: **The CCR was made hand delivered to all commercial users of the water (Immanuel Lutheran Church), and copies were made available to all members of the Easton Presbyterian Church. A copy was posed on the church grounds on a publically accessible bulletin board.**

“Good faith” efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Easton Presbyterian Church Report Date: 5/22/2012

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2011.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Well (ground water)

Name & location of source(s): Easton Presbyterian Church 5895 S. Elm Ave. Fresno, CA 93706

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: BSK Laboratories

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 3rd Thursday of each month at EPC

For more information, contact: Pastor Ron Owens/Robb Culp Phone: (559) 266-0695

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	none	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	none	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	4	0.0093	zero	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	4	ND	Zero	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2/12/2009	26	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/12/2009	190	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 4 – detection of contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	2/12/2009	50 ppb	50 ppb	1000 ppb	600 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony	2/12/2009	ND	6 ppb	6 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	2/12/2009	2 ppb	2 ppb	10 ppb	4 ppt	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2/12/2009	ND	100 ppb	1000 ppb	2000 ppb	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2/12/2009	ND	1 ppb	4 ppb	1 ppb	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	2/12/2009	ND	1 ppb	5 ppb	40 ppt	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	2/12/2009	ND	10 ppb	50 ppm	none	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Natural)	2/12/2009	0.15 ppm	0.15 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits;
Mercury	2/12/2009	ND	1 ppb	2 ppb	1.2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	2/12/2009	ND	10 ppb	100 ppb	12 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate *	8/10/2011	24 ppm	1 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	Higher levels indicate that the water has been contaminated. Common sources of nitrate contamination include fertilizers, septic tanks, municipal sewage treatment systems, and decaying plant debris.
Required regulatory statement regarding nitrate.	<i>Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.</i>					
Nitrite	2/12/2009	ND	400 ppb	1000 ppb	1000 ppb	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2/12/2009	ND	5 ppb	50 ppb	30 ppb	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium	2/12/2009	ND	1 ppb	2 ppb	0.1 ppb	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Uranium * See Gross Alpha Result	11/29/07	12.7 ppb	-----	none available	---	Uranium is considered a naturally occurring contaminant in some groundwater and surface water supplies.
Required regulatory statement regarding uranium.	<i>Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL <u>over many years</u> may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.</i>					

Gross Alpha *	8/10/11	12.6 pCi/L	-----	15 pCi/L	---	Gross Alpha is the measurement of radioactive particle activity for a group of radionuclides which include: Uranium , combined with Radium, and Radon.
<i>Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</i>						
1,1-dichloroethylene	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	6 ppb	10 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	200 ppb	1000 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	4/13/2006	ND	10 ppb	1200 ppb	4000 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	0.3 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylene	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	1 ppb	0.1 ppb	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories;
1,2-dichlorobenzene	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	0.6 ppb	0.6 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-dichloroethane	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	3 ppb	Extraction and degreasing solvent and fumigant.
1,2-dichloropropane	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	0.5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,3-dichloropropene	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	0.5 ppb	0.2 ppb	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
1,4-dichlorobenzene	4/13/2006	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trihalomethanes	4/13/2006	ND	-----	80 ppb	0.8 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alachlor (ppb) *	10/05/2005	<1.1 ppb	1 ppb	2 ppb	4 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Required regulatory statement regarding Alachlor	Some people who use water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.					
Atrazine (ppb)	10/05/2005	<0.6 ppb	0.5 ppb	1 ppb	0.15 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] *	8/10/2011	0.086 ppb	0.01 ppb	0.2 ppb	0.0017 ppb	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Required regulatory statement regarding DBCP	Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.					

Ethylene dibromide [EDB]	7/15/2010	ND	0.02 ppb	0.05 ppb	.01 ppb	banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Molinate *	10/5/2005	<2.2 ppb	2 ppb	20 ppb	1 ppb	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Required regulatory statement regarding Molinate	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties.					
Simazine *	10/5/2005	<1.1 ppb	1 ppb	4 ppb	4 ppb	Herbicide runoff
Required regulatory statement regarding Simazine	Some people who use water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood problems.					
Thiobencarb	10/5/2005	<1.1 ppb	-----	70 ppb	70 ppb	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Aluminum	2/12/2009	ND	200	--	
Color	2/12/2009	<1.00	15	--	
Copper	8/10/2011	ND	1.0	--	
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2/12/2009	<0.050	500	--	
Iron	2/12/2009	ND	300	--	
Manganese	2/12/2009	ND	50	500	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
Odor--Threshold	2/12/2009	ND	3	--	
Silver	2/12/2009	ND	100	--	
Thiobencarb	10/5/2005	ND	1	--	
Turbidity	2/12/2009	0.19	5	--	
Zinc	2/12/2009	0.250	5.0	--	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2/12/2009	330	1000	--	
Specific Conductance	2/12/2009	460	1600	--	
Chloride	2/12/2009	39	500	--	
Sulfate	2/12/2009	25	500	--	

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Aggressive Index	2/12/2009	12	N/A	----	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	2/12/2009	200	N/A	----	
Carbonate Alkalinity	2/12/2009	<1.0	N/A	----	
Hydroxide Alkalinity	2/12/2009	<1.0	N/A	----	
Calcium	2/12/2009	44	N/A	----	
Magnesium	2/12/2009	20	N/A	----	

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	None (In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	None (In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	None (In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste